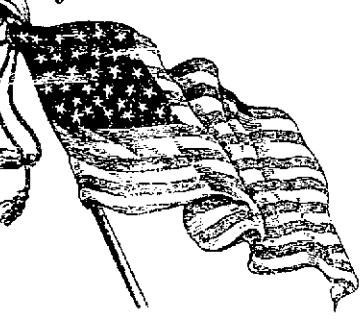


The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Tuesday Evening, June 15, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Captured Privateer.

The capture of the privateer Savannah, brings up a serious question for decision—must they be executed as pirates? The proclamation of the president calls them pirates, and it must be supposed that they will receive the punishment of pirates—that of death. The Charleston Mercury pronounces woes upon the "enemy" if a single man of this crew is injured. They mean by this that they will retaliate upon the prisoners taken upon the land. Nevertheless the privateers will probably be hung.

The Movements in Virginia.

The United States forces under Colonel Stone having occupied Leesburg, and as Gen. Patterson's division was to follow immediately, it does not seem possible that the Harper's Ferry rebels can unite with the confederate forces at Manassas Junction.

Leesburg is not more than forty miles from Winchester, and within fifteen miles of Manassas Gap railroad, over which the enemy must pass, if they reach the Manassas Junction. If they are too late to do this, they must continue up the Shenandoah valley from Winchester to Stanton, and reach Richmond in that way.

It is a hundred miles to Stanton, the nearest railroad station from Winchester on the road to Richmond. It will be a long march, and possibly on the way they may be overtaken by Col. Lander who was, at last accounts, hurrying on from the west with a force of 5,000 troops. It is probable that the whole confederate forces in northern Virginia will retire upon Richmond without giving battle.

Secession Not a New Project.

Some imagine that the southern states would not have revolted if Lincoln had not been elected. Such, however, is not the belief of eminent statesmen. The latter years of Mr. Benton's life was a continued contest with the nullifiers, whom he charged with an intention of breaking up the government. Such was the belief of Gen. Houston, who made war upon the disunionists of Texas, until they drove him from power, and now he succumbs to the conspiracy which he could not prevent.

Edward Everett in a private letter, which is published in the New York World, declares his knowledge of the fact that for thirty years leading southern politicians had been resolved to break up the Union, and that the slavery question was but a pretext for keeping up agitation and holding the south together. Mr. Everett admits that the knowledge of this fact was the secret of his political course, by which he had lost power and influence at the north, for the sake of strengthening the hands of patriotic Union men at the south.

The World also says that it is informed from a trustworthy source that one of the latest occupations of Judge Douglas was the partial preparation of a pamphlet exposing the secret machinations, and public plans of this great southern conspiracy.

The great mistake of northern statesmen has been that they thought this rebellion could be prevented by yielding to the demands of the conspirators. All should have foreseen that the time would come at last, when conciliation and compromise must come to an end, for those who demanded it would never be satisfied until they had wrested from the constitution the last vestige of liberty.

The election of Mr. Lincoln was only the opportunity, not the cause of the civil war. The southern rebels have desired a pretext for thirty years, says Mr. Everett, and such was the belief of many others who had opportunities of knowing the designs and deep laid plots, which have resulted in the present war. Its magnitude, and the far reaching plans, involving so much concerted treason in the army and navy, and the vast preparations which they have made, show conclusively that they commenced the plot long before Mr. Lincoln was thought of as a candidate for the presidency, and before the formation of the republican party. The idea that the great rebellion was caused by events happening within a few months past is absurd.

STATE BONDS AT PAR FOR BANKING.—We learn from the Wisconsin that the Bank Comptroller will receive our state bonds at par for banking, providing there are none of them sold in the New York market, at less than par.

REMOVAL OF A COLONEL.—The governor of Illinois has removed Col. Goode, of the 7th regiment of the state, from his position, and appointed another in his place. The Chicago Journal says that a splendid regiment was rapidly being demoralized through the incapacity of the commander.

RAVAGES OF THE ARMY WORM.—The army worm is doing a great deal of damage to the meadows, wheat and corn fields in many localities in this state. Quite a large number of extensive wheat fields in Madison, Douglas, Clinton, Washington and Jefferson counties have been injured 20 per cent, while meadows and corn fields, and even gardens, have been wholly destroyed.—*Chicago Times*.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

The Philadelphia Press announces that Lieut. Slammer was appointed a major in the regular army a few days since. This is an appointment eminently fit to be made.

The fruit crop in New England, according to accounts from various quarters, will be small this year.

The English journals announce the death at Helsingfors, Finland, of a man who was one hundred and thirty-two years old.

The Richmond Enquirer proposes to substitute corn meal for flour in the confederate soldiers' rations. Supplies seem to be getting short.

A court martial, convened at Carlisle barracks recently, sentenced three captured deserters to be flogged, branded and drummed out of the service. They were tied up to gun carriages, received thirty lashes each, and were then escorched out of the garrison, in presence of the entire command, to the tune of the "Rogue's March."

The postmaster general is preparing a new style of stamp and stamped envelope to take the place of the old, of which large quantities remain in the hands of rebel postmasters unaccounted for.

W. F. Army, of Kansas and formerly of Chicago, has been appointed agent for the Indians in New Mexico. He succeeds the famous Kit Carson, who has been commissioned a lieutenant colonel.

The Baptist churches of New York are raising a home guard regiment, of which the Stanton street church has already furnished a full company.

A house in New York on Monday received a remittance of \$1500 from a debtor in Charleston, S. C. An instance of bony in a southern man in these days is a matter to be noted and commemorated.

The Medina Bank, New York state, is thrown out by the brokers. It recently changed owners. The circulation is \$100,000 secured by \$50,000 bonds and mortgages, and the balance by New York state stocks.

A correspondent of the Springfield Republican confirms the report that Caleb Cushing has failed in business. Years ago he was concerned with Robert Rantoul, in extensive speculations at the west, and it is on account of these, it is understood, that he is at last obliged to succumb.

The dwelling house of I. N. DeForest, formerly the residence of ex-senator Durkee, in the town of Windsor, Dane county, was burnt last night. No furniture saved. It was not insured.

An Irish brigade, consisting of 844 men has been formed in Milwaukee.

A son of George D. Prentiss, editor of the Louisville Journal, is in Memphis, and is to command a company of rebels under Gen. Pillow.

Rents at Boston are very low at present, and owners find it difficult to rent at any price. Houses which cost six months ago for \$300, can now be obtained for \$350.

It is said the French vineyards will produce almost literally nothing this year.

The Boston Traveler states, that an agent has been sent to Vermont to purchase one hundred horses for the state of Massachusetts. Notwithstanding the demand for horses for the army, they are very cheap at the present time, and collectors are well supplied.

Dr. Richards of this city, the family physician of the president, has been taken prisoner by the Virginia rebels and conveyed to jail in Richmond.

The election of Henry May over Winter Davis is not regarded in Washington as a disunited victory. The feeling against Mr. Davis on the part of the Baltimore republicans, with whom he would have no party or lot, was strong, and it may be that their votes defeated him.

Wm. Trueman, of Charleston, whom the chief of Boston police allowed to escape in a skirmish with the rebels, is a native of Roxbury, Massachusetts, and was appointed by Gov. Andrew to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Major General Butler. He recently arrived at Fortress Monroe and entered upon his duties. His military antecedents we know very little of at present, but we understand that he has held a brigadier general's commission for upwards of two years in the regular organized militia of Massachusetts. He held a conspicuous position at the head of his brigade on the occasion of the review of the Massachusetts troops by the Prince of Wales, on Boston Common, in October last. He is a man about forty-five years of age, and has a good military bearing; but as to his skill and ability to lead troops we have no other positive information than the affair at Big Bethel developed.—*New York Herald*.

GOOD PROSPECTS FOR THE LATER VOLUNTEER COMPANIES.—We learn that one company in the 5th regiment and three in the 6th regiment as originally registered for three months, have failed to come to time for the three years, and that several of those registered for the 7th regiment have been heard from and also fail to enlist for three years. This will bring the chances of the more lately formed companies up wonderfully, and the whole original register of 32 companies will doubtless be wanted, and perhaps more, to fill up the first eight regiments. The 7th and 8th regiments, designed after the sifting now going on, will be immediately called into camp after the first six leave, which will be in about three weeks. The 5th and 6th regiments will all be in camp here by the last of next week.

—*New York Herald*.

BRIGADIER GENERAL E. A. PIERCE.—This officer, who was in command of the troops in the Bethel affair, is a native of Roxbury, Massachusetts, and was appointed by Gov. Andrew to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Major General Butler.

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—*New York Herald*.

GEN. JIM. LANE.—The Leavenworth Herald of the 8th inst., says: "For the benefit of the southern people, and Ben McCulloch in particular, who seems to be very much troubled about the appearance of Jim Lane on the Arkansas border with an armed body of men, we will say that he is now in this city, quietly enjoying the good 'wittles' at the Mansion House, without any control whatever of a formidable body of men."

The violent thunder storm which passed over, about 4 o'clock on Saturday morning had the effect not only to lay the dust, but to purify the atmosphere in a surprising degree.

The warring of the elements for the space of half an hour was almost frightful to witness, and not in the least conducive to quiet meditation. The electrical currents seemed to move almost along the surface and the reports occasioned by the frequent discharges fairly shook the foundations.—*Toledo Herald*, June 15.

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INSURANCE.
HARTFORD
 FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
 May 1, 1860.

ASSETS.
Cash on hand and in bank, \$8,338 11
Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission, 62,690 89
Cash loaned on call, 100,000 00
Bill receivable for loans amply secured, 70,223 59
Real estate, manufactory, (less value), 15,000 00
Manufactures bound in stock in my factory, 3,500 00
" " New York, 200 00
" " Boston, 107,565 00
" " St. Louis, 40,398 00
" " railroad road, 16,750 00
other stock, " " 36,500 00
Harford City Bonds, 6 per cent, 86,025 00
State stocks, (Tennessee, Ohio, Michigan, 6 per cent), 2,140 00
Total Assets, \$65,754 52
Total Liabilities, 64,754 72
Insurance against loss or damage by fire, Buildings, Furniture, Stores, Warehouses, Merchandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of property, to the amount of this company upon as favorable terms as the nature of the risks and security of policy-holders will admit.

The above is the oldest company doing business in this state, and with particular promptness has done much for the insurance of property. It is the only company that insures to a sum of a million of dollars well invested; and if anything were needed to commend it to the public for their patronage, we might offer its history of success, and the large number of policy-holders with patroons, for over half a century, as ample warrant for the same.

For further information without delay, write to

H. WHITAKER, Agent.

Guard Against Fall and Winter Fires
BY CHOICE INSURANCE WITH THE

AETNA
INSURANCE COMPANY,

Hartford, Conn.

Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.
Cash Capital, \$1,000,000,
Absolute and Unimpaired.

Net Surplus of \$942,181 72,
and the prestige of 40 years' success and experience.

Upwards of \$12,000,000

of Losses have been paid by the Aetna Insurance Company in the past forty years.

The value of reliable insurance will be apparent from the following:

LOSSES PAID BY THE AETNA

During the past five years:

In Ohio, \$13,520 83 Michigan, \$16,043 81

Wisconsin, 106,953 07 Indiana, 146,038 00

Kentucky, 204,939 00 Illinois, 45,821 41

Mass., 10,000 00 Missouri, 10,000 00

Lowa & Minn., 162,339 46 Kansas & Neb., 10,042 71

Penn. & Va., 31,595 82 Arkansas, Ga., 25,945 90

Mississippi and Alabama, \$5,412 18.

FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION

Risks accepted at terms consistent with solvency and fair profits.

Special attention given to Insurance for terms of 1 to 5 years.

DWELLINGS AND CONTENTS.

The solid service long and successfully tried, and the many advantages the Aetna Insurance Company can offer to the public, are well known to those ready to insure and understand the value of insurance.

During "spring-times" the necessity for reliable Insurance becomes an imperative duty—the ability of property holders to sustain loss being then much less.

Agencies in all the principal cities and towns throughout the state. Policies issued without delay, by any of the principal agents in the state.

Business intended to be done with promptness and dispatch.

U. W. COLLINS, Agent.

Fire, Life and Marine.

Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company,

New York City.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$380,000

Niagara Fire Insurance Company,

New York City.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$314,000

Park Fire Insurance Company,

New York City.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$285,000

Phenix Fire Insurance Company,

Brockly, L. I.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$200,487

Montauk Fire Insurance Company,

Brockly, L. I.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$195,000

Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.,

Springfield, Mass.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$450,000

THE above are First Class, fairly popular, and good

insurance companies. They have investigated all their condition and solicit business entirely upon their

real merits. In point of solvency and reliability and

honest dealing, they have few equals, and no super-

iority. They are well known throughout the world in

the first class class and moreover upon property in

New York and Brooklyn—securities that have not

for the past ten years, depreciated below par,

and are now at par. They are well known to the railroad, bank, and other stocks, which are subject to

the fluctuations of the market, and liable, in times of

peace, as the experience of the past teaches, to become

almost as valuable, as the field of commerce, will calcu-

lated to increase by publishing partial and one-sided

statements of their condition and without a cash sur-

plus. They have no cash surpluses, and the above named

companies always have and keep over and above their

capital twice the amount, and in no case, for the repre-

sentation of all their assets, more than twice the amount.

One of our customers, who is subject to severe Sick

headaches (usually lasting two days), was cured of

them by our Phenix Pills, while I sent him

respectfully yours,

Cephalic Pills
CURE
SICK HEADACHE
CURE
Nervous Headache
CURE
All kinds of
Headache.

Useful and Economical.
THE MOST USEFUL
MACHINES AND IMPLEMENTS
in use, are, or have been
SUBJECTS OF PATENTS.

"INVENTORS are public benefactors. To be liber-
al in their protection, is only to be just toward
the public. The law, and tendency of the public
wealth and happiness, the progress of practical inven-
tions and of science. * * * The settled doctrine of
the courts, now, under the light of large experience,
is, to decline to constructions more favorable to patentees,
than to the constructions more favorable to patentees.
Extract from opinion of D. C. Court in a late Patent
Case.

"By the use of these pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous Headache* may be prevented; and if taken
at the commencement of an attack immediate relief
from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing *Neuza* and *Headache*
to which females are subject.

They act gently upon the bowels, removing *Gas*.

They are gentle to the digestive organs, and restore the natural elasticity
and strength of the whole system.

The *CEPHALIC PILLS* are the result of long investi-
gation and carefully conducted experiments, having
been in use many years, during which time they have
been presented and received a vast amount of pain and
suffering from headache, whether originating in the
nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and
may be taken at all times with perfect safety without
making any change of diet, and the absence of any
agreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to chil-
dren.

Beware of Counterfeits!

The genuine have five signatures of **Henry C. Spalding**
on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other dealers in Medicines.

A box will be sent by mail upon receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
47 Cedar Street, New York.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF

SPALDING'S

will convince all who suffer from

HEADACHE,

THAT A

SPEEDY AND SURE CURE

IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these Testimonials were furnished by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the effi-
cacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 1, 1861.

MR. SPALDING, Sir:—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars worth.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.

Send the Pills by mail, and oblige.

Yours very truly,

JAMES KENNEDY.

HANVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.

MR. SPALDING, Sir:—I wish to send one more box of your Cephalic Pills, to have received a great deal of benefit from them.

Yours respectfully,

MARY ANN STOKEHOUSE.

SPALDING, HANVERFORD, Pa., Jan. 18, 1861.

MR. SPALDING, Sir:—I have received a great deal of benefit from your Cephalic Pills.

Yours respectfully,

SPALDING, HANVERFORD, Pa.

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Yours very truly,

W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, CHAMPAINE CO., OHIO, Jan. 18, 1861.

MR. SPALDING, Sir:—Enclosed find twenty-five cents (25) for which send to

REY. W. C. MILLER, BOSTON, MASS.

Yours truly,

W. M. FILLER.

SPALDING, HANVERFORD, PA., Jan. 14, 1861.

MR. SPALDING, Sir:—Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills.

Enclosed find twenty-five cents (25) for which send to

REY. W. C. MILLER, BOSTON, MASS.

Yours truly,

A. R. WHEELER.

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LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mail.
At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 3d, 1861:

Arrive.	Close.	Depart.
Chicago, through	6:40 A.M.	7:10 A.M.
— way	12:01 P.M.	1:30 P.M.
Oriskany and way	6:30 A.M.	6:30 A.M.
Milwaukee, through	6:50 A.M.	7:00 P.M.
— way	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.
Madison & Prairie du Chien	8:25 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Monroe	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.
Beloit	4:30 P.M.	5:10 A.M.
Overland mail from Janesville to Madison and Sykes	7:15 A.M.	9:45 A.M.
ter departs Tuesday and Friday at 7 A.M.; arrives Wednesday and Saturday at 10 A.M.		
Overland mail from Milwaukee to Janesville arrives Monday and Friday at 6 P.M.; departs Tuesday and Saturday at 4 A.M.		

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

To the Firemen of the City of Janesville.

A sufficient number of the firemen of the city having been reported as willing to turn out as escort to the Light Guard on the departure of that company from the city, the various companies in the fire department are notified to hold themselves in readiness to perform that duty whenever it may be required.

W. B. BRITTON, Chief Eng't.

Janesville, June 18, 1861.

The Second Regiment.—The last report as to the route of the second regiment is that it will pass through this city. The Madison Patriot of last evening says—"It is now decided that the second regiment will proceed eastward on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock. Brig. Gen. King is here, and they will doubtless be directed as to route by him. A plan to send them by the roundabout way of Milwaukee, and to show off in other cities, is likely to be abandoned. They will proceed by the most direct route, avoiding long marches between depots with their camp equipage, and so as to be at their post of duty fresh, and not unnecessarily fatigued."

The Journal says—"We are authorised to state that the second regiment will leave this city, for the seat of war at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning next."

It seems probable, therefore, that the regiment will pass through this city to-morrow about noon, unless there is a change of arrangements.

P. S. The following despatch was received this afternoon:

MADISON, June 18.—P.M.
In consequence of the non-arrival of some of the uniforms, the departure of the 2d regiment is again postponed. It is now said positively that they will leave here on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

Strawberry Festival.

The ladies of the Congregational Church and society will hold a Strawberry Festival at Lappin's Hall, Thursday evening, June 20th. Admittance at the hall 10c. d3d

MILITARY ITEMS.—Columbus Union Guards full to 83 men for the war.

The companies in the 5th and 6th regiments are instructed to be ready to rendezvous at Madison at any time after Wednesday morning, 19th inst., when transportation will be provided.

The following companies in the 5th and 6th regiments having failed to muster full for three years are erased from the lists of regiments—5th regiment, Carroll Guards, Racine; Kenosha Union Guards; 6th—Fond du Lac Union Guards; Janesville National Guards; Racine Scott Guards; Lodi Guards.

The Appleton Light Infantry being the first company in the 7th regiment full for the war, is assigned to the 5th regiment and will be mustered immediately into service.

Notice has been received from the Secretary of War that if the 2d regiment does not receive arms before leaving they will be supplied with them at Washington.

ORDER OF THE COMPANIES.—The companies in the second regiment have been rearranged, the honors being assigned according to the date of captain's commissions, as follows:

Company A on the right of the line—Fox Lake Citizens' Guard, Capt. Stevens; Company B on the left—La Crosse Light Guard, Capt. Colwell; company C in the centre, with the colors—Grant County Greys, Capt. McKee; company D, Janesville volunteers, Capt. Ely; company E, Oshkosh Volunteers, Capt. Bouck; company F, Belle City Rifles, Capt. Strong; company G, Portage Light Guard, Capt. Mansfield; company H, Randall Guard, Capt. Randolph; company I, Miners' Guard, Capt. Allen; company K, Wisconsin Rifles, Capt. Langworthy.

The companies on parade are arranged in the following order, beginning at the right:

A F D I C H E K G B
When the regiment is thrown into five divisions, the first is commanded by Capt. Stevens, the second by Capt. Ely, the third by Capt. McKee, the fourth by Capt. Bouck, and the fifth by Capt. Colwell.

There is some dissatisfaction about this arrangement, which, of course, does not all depend on the relative merits of the companies.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—The ladies of the Congregational church and society will give a strawberry festival at Lappin's Hall, next Thursday evening. Those who know in what manner these ladies do everything entrusted to them, will need no assurance that the festival will be as attractive as the refreshments will be liberal and excellent.

On Their Way.—Two companies passed through this city yesterday on their way to the camp at Fond du Lac. They were from Darlington and Shullsburg, the former numbering 86 men and the latter 100. To-day, the Monroe volunteers, 90 men, passed through for the same destination.

Two companies for the 4th regiment arrived at Racine last Saturday. Each company was full, (101 men). Both were from St. Croix county.

WASHINGTON ENGINE COMPANY NO. 3.—A special meeting of this company will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, at 8 o'clock, for the transaction of important business. Every member is requested to be present.

M. CURTIS,

Acting Foreman.

Departure of the Light Guard.

Last evening the firemen of the city held a meeting to decide whether they would parade as body to escort the Light Guard on their departure from the city. Committees were appointed to ascertain what number of members in each company would turn out, and in the event of a specified number agreeing to appear, the Chief Engineer was instructed to call out the department. A sufficient number having been reported, the Chief Engineer has issued his call.

We have made repeated inquiries as to the precise time when the Light Guard will leave, but have been unable to learn anything more definite than that the company are under orders to depart whenever transportation is provided it. It is not probable that its departure will be delayed beyond Friday, and it may possibly leave Thursday. The expectation among the officers of the company is that they will be called away as soon as the regiment now in camp in Madison leaves there.

We regard this movement on the part of the firemen as a very proper and commendable one, and should be glad to see it participated in by our citizens generally. The Light Guard deserve well at the hands of the people of Janesville. Probably there is not and will not be a company in the state which will excel it in all the requisites of good citizenship and good service. During the long period in which they have awaited the call now made, their conduct has ever been marked by sobriety and good order; quietly pursuing their duties, they have thoroughly commanded themselves to the good will of their friends, neighbors and associates, and have well earned such a testimonial as will fully express the feelings of the community in which they have resided.

We do not know that any specific arrangements have been commenced, other than the action of the firemen; but it does seem to us that the Light Guard are eminently entitled to such a demonstration of good will as marked the departure of their predecessors to the field of toil and danger to which they are hastening.

HAVELOCKS FOR THE VOTERS.—The ladies of the Baptist society in this city have completed a sufficient number of Havlocks for Capt. Ely's company of volunteers, which will be presented upon the arrival of the company in this city on their way east, on Thursday.

We also learn that the ladies of the Congregational society of this city, have raised a sufficient amount of money for the purchase of cloths for Havlocks for Captain Wheeler's company, and will have them ready before that company departs for the war.

The patriotic ladies of these two societies deserve and doubtless will receive the grateful acknowledgments of our citizen soldiers for this timely present.

The Evacuation of Harper's Ferry.

Special to the New York World.

FREDERICK, June 14.

After a thorough examination into the thousand rumors about Harper's Ferry, we find that word came to the rebels yesterday that the United States troops would be in on them and bombard the town Thursday night. Preparations were immediately made for evacuation. All the provisions and baggage were taken to the Winchester railroad. A wagon was sent late last night to the Baltimore delegation of the intended evacuation. There were 2,000 troops on the Maryland side. They crossed over to Harper's Ferry last night. Six hundred of them were Kentuckians. There were rumors of their being disaffected and wishing to join the federal army, but they were overpowered by numbers and compelled to fall in. All the cars were taken up with baggage and no soldiers were allowed to ride. Three car-loads of cotton were thrown into the river. No provisions were wasted except fresh meat. The soldiers commenced to march at daylight. The railroad bridge was fired at 4 a.m., and all destroyed but the hotel adjoining, which belongs to a good secessionist. The abutments and piers remain good.

At 4 p.m. the government buildings were still burning and several houses. The people are trying to save their houses by keeping the roofs wet.

There were about 12,000 rebels there as near as we can tell. A large quantity of fresh meat was left on the top of the hill, and the buzzards are gathering in flocks. All the Union men, within a circuit of many miles, were robbed of their horses, wagons, cattle and slaves. A perfect panic was raging among the troops, who expected every minute to be overtaken by Lincoln's horses.

The report of men being hung we cannot find confirmation of, and are assured it is not correct. The men are all poor and have families at Martinsburg. They joined the company at the time of the John Brown excitement, and are Union men.

COMMERCIAL.
Janesville Wholesale Market, Reported for the Janesville Gazette, by BUMP & GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, June 15, 1861.

Receipts of wheat were better to-day than yesterday and under unfavorable advice from the lake shore and eastern markets, were 16c per bushel lower. Sales of about 3500 bushels at 16c per bushel for milling samples, and 56c per bushel for shipping, closing dull and unsold. No receipts of coarse grains, consequently no change to note.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—good to choice milling spring 6c/lb; fair to good dry shipping 6c/5c; stamp 16c/15c.

CORN—shelled bushel at 16c/bushel for 60 lbs, ear 15c/17c per 72 lbs.

GATES—quiet at 11a/bushel per bushel.

RYE—dull at 25c/bushel, 6c/lb.

WHEAT—full sale at 20c/bushel for 50 lbs, common to choice.

SMOTTH SEED—dull at 14c/lb, 5c per 30 lbs.

POATATOES—green, 3c/lb; dry, 5c/lb; pur.

BUTTER—green, 12c/lb; dull, 10c/lb; choice, 15c/lb.

Eggs—penny and dull at 2c per dozen.

HIDES—Green, 3c/lb; Dry, 5c/lb.

POULTRY—dressed turkeys, 12c/lb; chickens, 5c/lb.

SHEEP BULTS—range from 80c/90c each.

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